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Le prolétariat international. By R. BRODA AND J. DEUTSCH. Paris: Giard & Brière, 1912. 18mo, pp. vii+254. Fr. 3.

This book is intended to present a brief sketch of the evolution of the proletariat. It is primarily a study in social psychology, having to do with the habits of thought of the common laboring classes in various countries.

After tracing in a summary manner the origin and development of the proletariat, the authors proceed to explain the basis of the class-consciousness, the various radical tendencies, and the general attitude of this class toward existing institutions. As is to be expected, the point of view taken here by the authors is materialistic. The class-unrest and class-antagonism are interpreted in terms of material facts and conditions which reduce themselves ultimately to systems of economy. In substantiation of this point of view, numerous autobiographical testimonials are given in the appendix and throughout the text. The book is to be recommended as a brief summary of a commonplace social philosophy.

Theory of Political Economy. By W. S. JEVONS; edited by H. S. JEVONS. London: Macmillan, 1911. 8vo, pp. lxiv+339. 10s. net.

This new and probably last edition of Jevons' work has been re-edited partly because it is a classic, and partly because it is read for its exposition of certain problems. Only a few changes have been made, there being practically no alteration in the text, except to correct an obvious slip. To render the author's meaning more clear, a few notes marked "Ed." have been inserted.

Three new appendices have been added. The first, an attempt to elucidate the treatment of interest, suggests that such terms as "final rate of yield" and Jevons' mathematical formulae imply a marginal productivity theory. The second presents a fragment of manuscript on capital intended by Jevons for his *Principles of Economics*, Appendix III, is a reprint of a paper on "A Brief Account of a General Mathematical Theory of Political Economy."

Die Baumwollweberei der sächsischen Oberlausitz. By EDMUND GRÖLLICH. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1911. 8vo, pp. x+144.

This work is a historical account of the cotton industry in the populous region of Lusatia, which lies just west of Dresden at the source of the Spree. After an introductory account of the linen weaving of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the discussion of cotton manufacturing begins. This grew up with the decline of the linen industry during the Napoleonic wars; and its development falls into two periods: the period of beginnings, and the period since 1859, when the first factory was built. A concluding chapter is devoted to a treatment of the labor situation growing out of large-scale production. Although the region of this industry is comparatively small in extent, the work furnishes a good commentary on the growth of German industrial life, and for this it is chiefly valuable.